

Fort David A. Russell: Noncommissioned
Staff Officer Quarters (Francis E. Warren
Air Force Base, Building 274)
Southwest corner of First Avenue, South and
Eighth Street
Cheyenne
Laramie County
Wyoming

HABS No. WYO-65

HABS

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PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.D. 20240

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS No. WYO-65

FORT DAVID A. RUSSELL: NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICER QUARTERS
(FRANCIS E. WARREN AIR FORCE BASE, BUILDING 274)

Location: Southwest corner of First Avenue, South and Eighth Street, Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Laramie County, Wyoming.
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: (USGS Cheyenne North Quadrangle Map) 12.511320.4555600.

Present Owner: United States Department of Defense.

Present Use: Unoccupied.

Statement of Significance: One of the oldest surviving buildings of Fort Russell, this building was part of the 1885 building campaign which set the style and appearance for the future development of the base.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1885.
2. Architect: Unknown; there are no Quartermaster General's office plans given for this structure in the base inventory.
3. Original and subsequent owners: These Quarters have always been in the possession of, and on the property of, the Armed Forces of the United States. There are no property boundaries pertaining to it save those of the Fort Russell Historic District and the Francis E. Warren Air Force Base at large. The coordinates of the historic boundary form an irregular trapezoid and are roughly equal to one square mile in area.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown.
5. Original plan and construction: The earliest description of the NCSO Quarters appears in a ca. 1886 annual report of the Quartermaster of Fort Russell to the Quartermaster General of the United States, and reads as follows:

"Six small one-story brick buildings have been erected for non-commissioned staff officers - they are small

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and comfortable for man and wife, but when there are a number of children in the family they are too small and decidedly uncomfortable and unhealthy, but this defect in case of a large family can be remedied by a small extension, one which is provided for in my estimate for the commissary sergeant who has four children. The capacity of these buildings is three rooms, shingle roof."

Written about a year after construction of the buildings, this report indicates that additions were already contemplated or begun. It is difficult to determine the exact location of rooms and walls at that date.

6. Alterations and additions: In 1905 the Fort conducted a building inventory. This inventory states that the NCSO Quarters each had five rooms plus a vestibule. The dimensions of four rooms of the present structure, including the present bathroom and vestibule, coincide, within six inches, with the dimensions given in 1905. The fifth room enumerated in the 1905 inventory cannot be accounted for. A photograph accompanying the inventory shows a small frame addition at the rear of the buildings, which could easily have accommodated the missing room. This addition does not, however, resemble the present frame addition.

The 1905 inventory recorded the following data. (Although much of this information undoubtedly applies to the structure when it was first built, it is confirmed only for the 1905 period.) Capacity: 1 N.C.S.O.; cost: \$1,200; date: 1885; walls: brick; foundations: stone; roof: shingle; floors: wood; how heated: stoves; how lighted: electricity; water connections: yes; sewer connections: yes; water closets: 1; wash sinks: 1; tubs (bath): 1; screens: yes; total floor area above basement, sq. ft.: 625; dimensions, main bldg.: 22' x 27'; each and every room arranged by floors: 1st floor: 1r 11'-6" x 14'-9" 1r 8'-9" x 10'-5" 1r 11'-5" x 15' 1r 4'-6" x 6'-1" vestibule 4'-6" x 5'.

An October 1969 report prepared by the Wyoming State Archives includes an extensive supplement of photographs covering the entire historic district of Fort Russell. Among them are three undated photos of the NCSO Quarters. The first shows the street facades of all six original structures before any extensive alterations had been done. The chimneys differ from the present chimney and there appear to be no disruptions to

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the fabric of any of the structures. As the rear of the building is not visible, it is not possible to tell whether there have been any additions. The roof and attic extend over the brick portion of the building only, indicating that the present addition had not yet been built. The mint condition of the buildings and the dress of the children suggest that this photograph dates from the early 1900s.

The second photograph is of a house, located across the street from the original six, but apparently built at a later date. A tree to the left of the house is possibly the closest tree visible in the previous photograph (cottonwood), and its size would indicate the photograph to be at least a generation later. The type of frame addition in the photo accompanying the 1905 inventory is visible in this photo.

The Fort has maintained a list of yearly expenditures on buildings through March 1, 1921. Of these, the most substantial outlay occurred in 1911 when \$121 was spent on improvements. It is quite possible that the second existing addition was made at this time. This addition involved the extension of the roof ridge and attic over the new addition. The rear masonry wall was broken through in places to allow access to the addition. No other alterations can be pointed out with certainty, save a rebuilding of chimneys which is evident from a comparison of photographs of different periods. The bathrooms may not have been original in view of the 1885 date of construction. Such amenities were certainly available in Cheyenne at the time, but it is not known whether an NCO would have been deemed worthy of one.

The third photograph was taken recently and shows the two remaining structures, with the latest addition. The original roof line, over the brick portion, is visible as a slight change in shading and contour, parallel to the contour of the end of the roof. The chimneys of the two latter pictures differ visibly from the first. The change seems to have been a simple removal of the upper courses. Photographs accompany the 1905 base building inventory, and show the first-state frame addition. The same photograph has been used for more than one building.

B. Historical Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:

The nature of these buildings, (the Noncommissioned Officers House and the Veterinary Hospital), as individual units of a

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highly interrelated complex of structures (i.e. Fort D. A. Russell) makes a search for specific associations unfruitful. Fort Russell, of necessity, operated throughout its history in an organic fashion, such that no one building with the possible exception of the headquarters building was likely to be the scene of conspicuously important actions, nor are particularly important persons likely to be associated with one building rather than another. It is possible, of course, that some extraordinary events in veterinary medicine occurred at the hospital, or that some NCO who lived in the above house went on to greater things, but such information is difficult to obtain, as there appears to be no record of residents of the house. The structures under study were chosen as prototypical of a base which stressed a high level of visual image and uniformity, and as such they share in the larger, richer history of the Fort as a whole. Hence, there follows material which concerns Fort Russell as a whole, covering its initial role as a frontier outpost of cavalry and infantry, and its several metamorphoses.

The history of Fort Russell is intimately bound up with the anticipation and actualization of the settlement of the American West, especially as it pertains to the building of the transcontinental railroad. The sphere of action of its troops falls into several categories: the protection of the westward advance of the Union Pacific, and general control of the Indians (and the white population as well); less officially, it played a large role in the economic development of the region, especially the city of Cheyenne. The origins, development, and functioning of the Fort and the town are very closely connected.

Five years before the rails arrived at the site of Cheyenne, the charter of the Union Pacific Railroad called for the establishment of a major Division Point at the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains as it intersected with the route of the proposed track, this point to be determined by the President of the United States. The need for military protection of the route was self-evident, as were the advantages of locating the base of military activity at a proposed center of commercial and settlement activity. The site which was eventually chosen was near Denver (the only major settlement in the region to predate the rails), major wagon, stage, and migration routes north and south, and the principle northern mountain passes. Nationally, the point was roughly equidistant from the Mexican and Canadian borders, and only a few hundred miles closer to Los Angeles than to New York.

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The specific siting of the Fort was made on July 4, 1867, by General Greenville M. Dodge, chief engineer of the Railroad, and General C. C. Augur, commander of the Department of the Platte, and representative of the United States government. Their two separate parties met in the general vicinity of Cheyenne and established their respective base within three miles of each other, the Port being west of the town. The town had been previously designated "Cheyenne," after the local Indians; the Fort was named for Brevet-Major General David A. Russell, Major, Eighth Infantry, who had been killed at the battle of Opequan, Virginia September 19, 1864.

General Augur laid out a roughly rectangular reservation which covered approximately 7,500 acres. The Fort has never been surrounded by a stockade, and hence is not a "fort" in the popular sense of the word. Construction began in August 1867; temporary log huts for enlisted men were ready for occupancy during October and November. The officers continued to live in tents until February 1868, when one-and-a-half-story frame quarters, doubly built, were made habitable. The present brick structures are the result of the 1885 building campaign to replace these original wooden structures, many of which had been lost in a series of fires over the years.

The Fort's mission was to patrol the region bounded by the Laramie Mountains on the West, the present site of Sidney, Nebraska, on the east, Denver on the south, and Fort Laramie on the north, with the object of preventing any interference with the layout and construction of the Union Pacific. It shared this duty in the Rocky Mountains with three other forts along the proposed route to the west, Sanders (1866), Steele (1868), and Bridger (privately constructed by traders in 1842 and acquired by the United States in 1858). These four forts were links in a chain of military outposts in the Rockies. Fort Russell enjoyed a position of prominence from the outset and is considered to have been the most important base in the Rockies from 1869 onward. It served as the major distribution point for troops throughout a vast area, a function facilitated by its proximity to the railroad and its central location nationally. The importance of the Fort's location was further underscored by the nearby construction, shortly after the Fort's establishment of Camp Carlin (known officially as Cheyenne Depot), a Quartermaster outpost for the distribution of supplies to the region. It soon became the largest military supply center within the nation's boundaries.

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Six companies of cavalry and six companies of infantry were assigned to Fort Russell. The first troops to be based at the new reservation were the 30th Infantry and 2nd Cavalry under the command of General John D. Stevenson. These troops were in the field before construction of the Fort was completed. Their chief responsibility was railroad patrol and involved the protection of work gangs and working equipment. The Indians caused little trouble to the railroad after its completion, but troops were stationed along the right of way from May to November for several years. How much this relative peace with the Indians was due to the presence of the Fort is difficult to say, but it did exert a stabilizing influence upon the region. The bulk of significant military activity in which the troops of Fort Russell were involved did not occur until the 1870s.

During the mid 1870s the activities of the troops of Fort Russell increased markedly in response to the war-like overtures of the Sioux and Cheyenne in the regions to the north. The Indians, in turn, were stimulated by the marked increase in settlements and mining activity after the Civil War. The Indians had been shunted about by the Government for some time before this period, but the area was vast, and there was no lack of hunting, so there were relatively few complaints. The final blow came with the discovery of gold in the Black Hills of South Dakota, an area normally occupied by the Sioux. The area was not only one of the favorite hunting grounds of the Sioux, but was also sacred to them. Entry of white miners into the area was in flagrant violation of treaty stipulations. In July of 1875, General George Crook left Fort Russell under orders from General Sherman, to evict the intruders. Rumors of gold had spread quickly, however, and in spite of attempts to police the area, it became apparent that there was no real way to preserve the area for the Sioux. Mining towns began to develop. By autumn, the anti-reservation sentiment among the Indians had grown to such an extent that many Sioux left their assigned lands to go into the wilderness areas of the hills. The tribes gathered under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse. They were given until January 1, 1876, to return to their reservations, but paid no attention to the order. Early in that year the hills were legally opened up to prospectors by President Grant. General Crook (commander of the Department of the Platte) was ordered to eject the Indians.

In Crook's first campaign, he was to move north from Fort Russell and meet with Generals Custer and Gibbon. The rendezvous never took place, however, and Crook met instead with the Indians alone at Powder River. After an initially successful attack, Crook was forced to retreat. The Indians now were forewarned to the Govern-

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ment's intentions and were able to prepare for all-out war. The following spring (1876) cavalry and infantry from Fort Russell engaged in a battle with the Indians on the Tongue River. General Crook, again commanding, was warned by Crazy Horse not to cross the river; as soon as he did so, he was attacked. The number of Sioux mustered for battle had been greatly underestimated.

The Indians withdrew shortly, deciding to engage in a major battle at a time and place of their own choosing. This occurred on June 17th at the battle of the Rosebud, a long and bloody battle of attrition. The question of victory remains open, but many are inclined to give the day to the Indians. They had fought to an impasse, but Indian historians feel that the only reason the battle ended when it did was because the Indians were tired and hungry, and so returned home. The most serious of the casualties were taken to Fort Russell, via Fort Fetterman, where the rest of the troops had retreated.

Shortly after their retreat from the Rosebud, the entire force of Indians descended upon Custer at the Little Big Horn. The Sioux then dispersed to hunt for food to last them through the winter. At this point, General Crook sent out an expedition through the Yellowstone to search for hostiles. Supplies ran very low, and some of the cavalry horses were used for food. Captain Anson Mills was sent off with a detachment to search for food. While traveling toward Deadwood, the Mills detachment stumbled upon an Indian band under the old chief, American Horse, who had participated in the Rosebud battle. Mills attacked the Indians, and American Horse was killed. It was a small victory, but Mills was able to capture the Indians' supply of food. The troops returned to Fort Russell on November 2, 1876.

The Sioux problem was settled during the following winter under the direction of General Mills, due to his repeated raids on the Indians and the harsh weather. By the spring, Crazy Horse and the Sioux and Cheyenne had returned to their reservations to keep from starving, and Sitting Bull fled to Canada.

Troops from Fort Russell were involved in one more major Indian Campaign, the settlement of the Ute uprising on the White River in Colorado in the fall of 1879. The Utes had received a new agent, Meeker, whom they felt to be unsympathetic with their desires. They received no reply to their requests for a replacement for Meeker and took matters into their own hands to prevent him from further disrupting their way of life. The agent requested military aid, which came in the form of two companies

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each from Fort Steele and Fort Russell. Upon its arrival this force was immediately attacked and forced to circle and remain near the Milk River. Aid was sent from Fort Russell which came under Colonel Merritt. Merritt broke all existing records for distance and time in a forced march of cavalry in getting there. The help was unnecessary, however; the Utes had captured a white woman and daughter and ceased fire to begin negotiations with the Department of the Interior.

By 1882, when internal difficulties of military scope had virtually ceased to exist, many of the old Indian forts were abandoned by the peacetime military. Fort Russell was spared this because of its unique location, and was declared a permanent post by the Department of War in 1885. In that year it also received substantial funds for the construction of permanent brick buildings. Twenty-seven were constructed, and those which exist are the oldest extant structures at the present base. The following decades were marked by beautification and improvements at the fort, the planting of grass and trees. The buildings were a good deal more substantial and stylish than they had been before, and those of 1885 set the mode for all that were to come after. By the 1920s, Fort Russell was a substantial and attractive post, with green lawns and parades and tree-lined streets.

From that point onward, detachments from Fort Russell served in all the major military activities of the United States to the present. The Eighth Infantry served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War; the Wyoming National Guard was gathered at Russell and sent to Manila. Fort Russell was a training and mobilization center for World War I. During the Second World War it acquired a Quartermaster's Officer Candidate School and a prisoner of War Camp. In 1947, when the Air Force became a separate branch of the military, the base was given to the new service. The base became an Air Force training center and remained so until it became a Strategic Arms Control (SAC) Strategic Missile Headquarters.

Shortly after the Spanish American War Congress passed an act limiting the standing Army to 60,000, and for the second time in its history Fort Russell faced the prospect of abandonment. It was spared once more, this time not because of its strategic location, but because of the convincing arguments of its powerful friend, Wyoming Senator Francis W. Warren, a member of the military Affairs Committee. Warren said to the Congress:

"Fort Russell is well-built post, healthy, convenient, with good water supply, sewerage, etc. It is three miles

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from the city of Cheyenne, but a railroad - the Cheyenne and Northern - passes directly through the post. There is a most excellent target range for artillery as well as infantry practice, and an immense sweep of advantageous ground for drill practice of any kind."

Warren went on to describe the grounds further, and to suggest minimal additions which might be made to bring the base completely up to date. A committee of the Adjutant General's Office recommended retention of Fort Russell in 1902, and in 1906 it was officially designated a permanent post.

On January 1, 1930, after the death of Senator Warren, the name of the base was changed to Fort Francis E. Warren by Presidential decree.

Under the military service system no individual is likely to serve at one place for more than a relatively short period of time. Nor can a place like Fort Russell lay sole claim to any individual, but must share its famous persons with other bases. The following is a list of people who attained unusual importance during their lives, and served at Fort Russell:

Billy Mitchell. The "father of the modern American Air Force" served at Fort D. A. Russell as Captain in the Army Signal Corps (the forerunner of the air force) in 1912. His dedication to the concept of air power led him into conflict with his superior officers, and eventually to his court-martial in 1925, but ultimately to the acceptance of the airplane as an integral part of this country's defense. His place of residence at Fort Russell was identified by a Mr. Lawrence Phipps of Denver, who claimed to have played polo with Mitchell at Fort Russell.

Mark Clark. Born May 1, 1896, in New York State, and graduated from West Point in 1917, Clark advanced through the ranks from the command of the Second Light Infantry (shortly after his commission) to the rank of general in the early 1940s. He served as Commanding General of the Fifth Army, Fifteenth Army Group, in Italy from 1943-45; as Commander in Chief, United States Occupation Forces in Austria; and United States High Commander in 1945. General Clark was appointed Deputy Secretary of State in 1947; and as Commander in Chief of the United Nations Forces in Korea, signed the armistice ending the Korean War. His assignment there is at present unknown.

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Francis Emroy Warren. The man for whom Fort Russell was renamed after his death in November of 1929, Francis E. Warren is one of the most revered figures in Wyoming history, and was among the most popular and trusted men during Wyoming's territorial and early statehood days. His life in Wyoming was almost entirely dedicated to government: as a pioneer, he served as territorial Governor from 1885-1886, and from 1889-1890 when he was the first governor of the state. Warren also served terms as councilman and Mayor of Cheyenne. In 1892 he began the most significant phase of his career as United States Senator. He served in that body until his death, a term of 37 years and 4 days, a record unbroken until it was surpassed by Carl Hayden in 1964. As chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee from 1921-29, Warren was among the most powerful men in the country, and did all he could to serve the interests of his constituents; he became known as the great patronage dispenser of the West. He was the leader of the Republican Party in Wyoming for many years. Although Warren received the Congressional Medal of Honor for service during the Civil War in an important engagement near Port Hudson, Louisiana his association with Fort Russell was not in a military capacity. He was responsible for its survival during the various military cutbacks in the early part of this century; a friend in Congress was often more important than intrinsic strategic value. Warren understood quite well the economic importance of the fort in relation to Cheyenne and southeastern Wyoming, and did all he could to assure its contribution and growth.

Captain Charles Young. Stationed at Fort Russell in 1910, Young was at that time the highest ranking Black officer in the United States Military. The third Black ever to graduate from West Point, he served in Cuba in 1898 and eventually rose to the rank of Colonel. He remained at Fort Russell until the Ninth Cavalry, to which he was attached, left in September 1912. Early in 1912, 1st Lieutenant Benjamin O. Davis, the second ranking Black officer in America at the time, joined the Ninth. He had previously served the American Embassy in Monrovia, Liberia.

Black Regiments serving at Fort Russell were the 24th Cavalry (1898-99); the 10th Cavalry (1902-06) and the 9th Cavalry, mentioned above (1909-12).

C. Sources of Information:

1. Old views: Photographs of Fort Russell and the NCSO Quarters are to be found at the following locations: Francis E. Warren Air Force Base (Engineering Dept.); Wyoming Recreation Com-

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mission; and the State of Wyoming Museum, Research and Archives Division.

2. Bibliography:

a. Primary and unpublished sources:

The Inventory of Structures, begun in 1905, is available at the same office, and at the Research Division of the Wyoming State Museum, Cheyenne.

Murray, Robert A., A Brief History of Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming, prepared as part of a planning study for the Wyoming State Recreation Commission, manuscript available at the Recreation Commission, June 1972.

Nomination of Fort Russell for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, also to be found at the Wyoming Recreation Commission, 1969.

Plans to the Veterinary Hospital may be found only at the Office of the Base Engineer, Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

"Recommendations by the Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department in consideration of Fort Francis E. Warren Air Force Base as a National Historic Site" containing the text of recommendations (8 pages with 2 pages of clarification) and numerous photographs (63) including some old views, may be found in the files of the Wyoming Recreation Commission, Cheyenne.

b. Secondary and published sources:

Coutant, C. G. History of Wyoming (and the Far West), Vol. 1 and Vol. 2. (Ann Arbor University Microfilms Inc. by Argonaut Press Ltd., NYC, 1966) (first published 1899).

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Prepared by John Hnedak
Historian
National Park Service
Summer 1974

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: A typical example of small residences built in the late nineteenth century with the same plans and facades.
2. Condition of fabric: Fair.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 22' (2 bays) x 27' with a 15' x 28' rear addition, one story.
2. Foundations: Stone and brick under the main house and rear addition with wooden foundations for utility porch.
3. Wall construction, finish and color: Red blend brick, common bond, smooth faced somewhat rough and cracked from weathering. Rear addition is shiplap siding painted white with corner boards. The utility porch is beaded vertical wood siding painted white.
4. Structural system, framing: Brick bearing walls and wooden interior framing.

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5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads: Wooden porch across the main facade with one wooden step and an enclosed utility porch halfway across the rear facade. The front porch has a decorative bannister and brackets between posts that have applied decorative molding. The soffits and ceiling of the front porch are beaded wooden siding.
6. Chimneys: One brick chimney near the center of the building and one metal flue on the addition.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The main entrance is at the left edge of the main facade with a straight, two-light glass transom panel above the door. The door has four wooden panels separated by a cross pattern. There is a decorative plate on the center rail for a hand door bell.
 - b. Windows and shutters: Wooden double-hung windows have two-over-two-light sashes in the main building with arched brick openings and storm sashes. Windows in the addition have been removed with the exception of a four-light fixed sash on the utility porch. In the southeast (front) gable there is a four-light fixed sash attic window.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: Gable roof with half hipped roof on front and rear covered with grey cement asbestos shingles. The utility porch has a shed roof covered with asphalt roll roofing.
 - b. Cornice, eaves: Eaves boxed in with beaded wood, a wooden fascia and metal gutter.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:
 - a. Cellar: Root cellar with earthen walls. Steps lead down to cellar from the rear bedroom of the addition.
 - b. First floor: The entrance on the left side of the main facade opens into a small entry which leads to the living room on the right. The living room runs across the front

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of the house. Behind the living room on the right is a small bedroom with a closet. To the left behind the living room is the dining room which was probably the original kitchen. It has a closet and a bath opening off it. The bath is directly behind the entry and has no fixtures. A central flue comes down at the juncture of the three original rooms of the house. When the addition was made to the rear of the house a window was removed to provide access to the present kitchen. No cabinets exist in the kitchen and there is a small pantry whose doors and shelves have been removed. Behind the kitchen is a small enclosed utility porch. To the right of the kitchen is a bedroom with a floor opening that leads down to the root cellar.

- c. Attic: Evidence of an attic is apparent from the gable window. Access to the attic, which was probably a storage area, is uncertain. There may be a hatch.
2. Stairways: A short stairway with open risers and no handrail descends to the root cellar from the floor opening in the rear bedroom.
3. Flooring: Wide wooden plank flooring. The kitchen and bathroom floors are covered with linoleum.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls and ceilings in the original entry and three rooms are plaster on wooden lath, painted. A wainscot molding existed in the bath, but this has been removed. The kitchen walls are beaded wooden siding, part of which have been covered with painted gypsum board. The walls of the rear bedroom in the addition are also painted gypsum board.
5. Doorway and doors: The doors are framed with heavy wooden trim and deep reveal. The opening between the living room and dining room has a one-light glass transom panel. All the doors have been removed.
6. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating: Originally the house was heated by coal stove. This was later replaced by a forced-air furnace that has now been removed. There is evidence of a wall heater with a through-the-wall vent in the living room.

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- b. Lighting: No lighting exists today in the house, although there is evidence of ceiling fixtures.
- c. Plumbing: No plumbing fixtures exist.
- D. Site: The house faces southeast and is the northernmost of the two remaining quarters. There are other quarters across the street to the southeast of the house. Two large evergreen trees stand at the front of the house on either side. A sidewalk runs down the block on the front side of the house, with a short approach to the house. There is a cistern to the right rear of the utility porch, flush with the ground.

Prepared by John P. White
Project Supervisor
National Park Service
Summer 1974

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey in cooperation with the State of Wyoming through the Wyoming Recreation Commission and was financed with funds provided by the Wyoming State Legislature. Under the direction of John Poppeliers, Chief of the Historic American Buildings Survey, the project was completed during the summer of 1974 at the Historic American Buildings Survey Field Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming by John P. White, Project Supervisor (Professor, Texas Tech University), John D. Hnedak, Project Historian (Cornell University). Student Assistant Architects who prepared the measured drawings for the project were Thomas L. Amis, Jr. (University of Texas, Austin), Stephen O. Fildes (Texas Tech University), John T. Reddick (Yale University), and Paul S. Wheeler (University of Idaho). Photographs were taken by Jack E. Boucher, HABS staff photographer. This report was edited for HABS in 1977 by Candace Reed.